

By the Last Mails.

From the Daily Banner.

Most Destructive Freshet.

We have to record one of the most destructive freshets with which we have ever been visited. The Congaree attained a height, on Sunday last, never equalled in the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." It is estimated that it was fully five feet higher than in the memorable freshet of 1840. The Broad River Bridge is, for the most part, gone. The magnificent Bridge across the Congaree, near our town, was in imminent danger, owing to the immense volume of water, and the vast accumulation of drift wood &c., rushing furiously against it, but it has thus far happily escaped. The timbers of the Broad River Bridge struck with great force against the Western end and it was feared that the pressure would be too great, even for such a noble structure to withstand—but it passed the fiery ordeal safely.

At the time we last visited the Congaree Bridge, (12 o'clock yesterday,) the water was still as high as the flooring though gradually receding. It had then fallen about two feet. The water was still running through Dr. F. W. Green's mills, who we regret to say, will be a sufferer from this disastrous flood.

The Saluda Bridge, we are happy to say, is safe.

The destruction on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad between this and Newberry, is very great, and it will require some time and no inconsiderable expense to repair the damage done. It was rumored that the Rail Road Bridge across Broad River at Alston, had been swept away, and there is still some doubt as to its safety. That a great extent of the trestle work between Columbia and Alston has been materially injured or destroyed, there is no doubt.

All of the low grounds on our rivers have been covered, the destruction of crops of cotton, corn, stock, &c., is incalculable. The loss of our Planters, not only on the Congaree, but the Broad and Saluda, is exceedingly great, and when we consider that this has been the misfortune of many of them for three successive years, the present disaster becomes one of appalling magnitude.

We have, as yet, heard of no lives being lost, though we heard of the very narrow escape of many negroes in the swamps and low grounds, so sudden was the rise and rush of the flood.

We are waiting, with much anxiety for further particulars.

Since the above was written we have learned that three spans of the Rail Road Bridge across the river at Alston have been swept away, leaving one at each bank standing; that the Rail Road Bridge across the Congaree on the South Carolina Rail Road was carried away about 3 o'clock yesterday evening, just after the passengers from Charleston had crossed it on foot. We learn too, through some of the passengers who came up from Charleston, that Mr. Connor the President, had received a telegraphic despatch from Augusta, stating that the Savannah River was 8 feet higher than in the freshet of 1840, if this be true, Augusta must be partially under water, and Hamburg entirely submerged.

We also hear that the bridge and much of the trestle work across the Wateree swamp, and the bridge across the river at Camden, have been swept away.

This is unquestionably, by far the most disastrous flood with which this section of country was ever visited. The accounts of the injury and destruction of property multiply every hour, until they have become absolutely appalling. Several days must elapse before we can ascertain the extent of the damage done, and a still longer time before the means of intercommunication with Newberry, Lexington, and Camden, can be re-established.

As we remarked yesterday, we abstained from a publication of some of the painful rumors which were in circulation, involving the loss of life inasmuch as we feared to inflict what might prove to be unnecessary pain on surviving friends.—We had particular reference to Col. W. Spencer Brown, the Chief Engineer of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, who, in company with two other men and a boy, had been upset in Broad River, on Monday evening, in a batteau. There remains no longer a doubt that the little boy was drowned, for his remains were recovered, brought to Columbia, and interred yesterday. It pains us to say, too, that the last hope for the safety of Col. B., is almost extinguished. It seems that Col. Brown accompanied by Mr. McCollum and his little son, (a lad 12 or 13 years old,) and Mr. Jefferson, started from Alston in a batteau, on Monday evening, to explore the River along the Railroad, with the view to ascertain the damage done to the trestle work and bridges.—Becoming wearied from working the boat, as we learn Col. Brown proposed that they should push out into the River where there was a strong current, which would carry them without any exertions on their part. The experiment through considered a dangerous one by some of the party, was tried; but they had not been long in the current before the boat was capsized. It seems that Mr. Jefferson clung to the boat, while the others became detached and endeavored to save themselves by swimming. Mr. McCollum and his little son swam for some time—when the little fellow became exhausted, his father took him on his back, from which he was soon forced by a tree which struck him in floating down. This was the last time that the father saw his son alive.—Mr. McCollum, finding it impossible to save his boy, continued to swim until he reached the shore.

Mr. Jefferson whom he left clinging to the boat was carried down, until he saved himself by climbing a tree, against which the boat struck, and from which, after recovering from his exhaustion, he swam ashore, distance 1 or 2 hundred yards.—Whilst in the tree, he states, as we understand, that he saw some one swimming at some distance in the river, whom he took to be Col. Brown. This was on Monday evening.

Col. Brown being known to be a very good swimmer, and a man of extraordinary self-possession, strong hopes have been en-

tertained that he would save himself, but, as we remarked above, these hopes have nearly expired. Should we hear anything definite before our paper goes to press, we will inform our reader.

The Disasters.

We take the following from the Edgefield Advertiser of Wednesday:

"We have heard from several points that the entire crop of the low grounds (corn and cotton) has been from six to eight feet under water. In one instance, (that of Col. F. W. Pickens' plantation,) it is stated on good authority that seven hundred acres of corn and cotton have been overflown and are supposed to be entirely destroyed. The same has doubtless been the case with all the river plantations. It is indeed a most trying calamity.

"The destruction upon the Savannah river has been, if possible, more terrible than that upon the Saluda. Rumors are rife of mills swept off, crops devastated, &c. We do not give them, however, as they are not certainly authenticated.—From Hamburg and Augusta the accounts are grievously shocking. Every square in them has been completely submerged.—From several of our townsmen, who have just returned from these disastrous scenes, we gather that the like has never been witnessed in those places before. It is ascertained that three or four lives have been lost; and it is seriously apprehended that many have been lost in Augusta, especially among those who resided in the low buildings at the rear of the city. Such was the distracting confusion however, up to the time our informants left, that nothing could be accurately ascertained.

The water was nearly two feet higher than in the May Freshet of 1840. Almost all articles in the cellars and first floors of our Hamburg Merchants, such as Salt, Flour, Oil, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Bacon, &c., have been completely destroyed, and we suppose it is even worse in Augusta. Mr. Sipley's cellar (his store is situated in the highest part of Hamburg,) was the first place of deposit from which the water receded. And it is said by eyewitnesses, to have been the most complete job-lolly; made up of various component parts, every cask having burst as far as discovered. An inch or two of the surface was oil. We fear that the loss to the Merchants of Hamburg and Augusta will prove to be of the most ruinous kind, unless they are fully insured against this catastrophe. We learn also, that the owners of brickyards have lost very largely. In fact, the suffering among the entire population is such as has seldom been recorded of any place.

The upper Bridge was entirely washed away, and about one hundred feet of the lower Bridge on the Augusta side. The Toll House, in Augusta, fell on Monday afternoon.

The water reached the second floor of many houses in Hamburg. A large amount of furniture which the alarmed householders were taking out to remove to a safe point was swept, and lost, so rapidly did the water rise in the streets, when once the river banks were overflowed.

From Saturday until Monday evening, there were persons, confined to the upper stories of various buildings and having no means of egress, who passed the entire time without a mouthful to eat. And we are told there is now much difficulty with many in procuring a meal. Several of the citizens of Edgefield from the neighboring country were on Monday engaged in cooking by the quantity and sending into the sufferers. And still there were many who could not procure a sufficient quantity. It is indeed a most heart rending calamity. All who have looked upon the confusion and distress connected with it, speak of it as a beggaring description.

We take pleasure in recording the fact that much of the discomfort of the citizens of Hamburg was remedied by the equal protection under this government, to active exertions of Messrs. Andrew Hammond, Robert Butler and others, who succeeded in supplying many persons with food and fresh water during the prevalence of the freshet.

The last intelligence, before going to Press, is that the water had left the houses and streets in a deplorable condition. The streets of Augusta have been washed into large holes at several points—the largest is near the Globe Hotel.

One of our most wealthy planters, on the Wateree, writes us that, "Hundreds of acres of our Corn and Cotton, which but a few days since, bid fair to yield a rich and bountiful harvest, are now under water,—the sight of which is enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. The water is higher than it has ever been, since I have planted on this river (some 12 or 15 years) and God, only, knows what the result may be."—Winnsboro Register.

NEGROES AFLOAT IN BROAD RIVER.—We regret to learn that two negro men were seen drifting down with the current in the river near Alston on Monday last, who, most probably, ere this have been drowned. It is not known from what place they had been swept off, as it was impossible for those on shore to communicate with, or render them any assistance. Ibid.

COLUMBIA, Sept. 2.—I fear that all hopes of Col. Brown's safety are gone. Most anxiously have all waited for tidings of his escape from the destructive element. All sincerely wish that he may be restored; and to a community who respect, esteem and honor him. But three days and no reliable intelligence concerning him has reached us. Parties composed of our best citizens have gone out in search of him, but their efforts have been in vain. Where he is, none of us know. Against our wishes, we are forced to think that he no longer lives.

You will find in the Edgefield Advertiser of this week, an account of the freshet in the Savannah. We can receive no mail nor telegraphic dispatches from Augusta or Hamburg; but persons from those places represent them as being in a horrible condition. It is rumored here, that one or two persons have been drowned in the Main or Broad street in Augusta.

We Columbians are almost isolated at present. When the river falls so as to render the roads passable, we will hear of the effects of this late freshet in the country. And I fear that more damage will be done than we once thought of.

I understand that arrangements have been made to convey the Newberry and Camden mails by the land route.—Cor. Daily Register.

The freshet has proved the most disastrous of any which we have had for twenty years. The plantations along our river have sustained great injury; the washing

up of the lands, the falling of trees, destruction of fences, the ruin of the crops, is a mournful spectacle to behold. These are things against which no human force could provide, and we should regard them not with bitter feelings of complaint, but as sent from him who doeth all things well, and in whose hands are the destinies of all men.—Camden Journal.

THE FRESHET IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We learn by the *Yorkville Register* of the 1st inst., that in Lincoln, N. C., almost every mill and bridge is washed away, among them the new town bridge, just completed last year, in place of the one washed off in 1850—the suffering is immense. In Gaston county, the large new Cotton Factory of Jasper Stowe, Esq., which stood forth but yesterday a monument of his individual industry and enterprise, with all its extensive machinery, is swept clear away. His loss must be near \$50,000. Mr. Rose, at the High Shoals, has also suffered considerably. We had no mails from Lincoln since Wednesday last. We have not undertaken to enumerate the various mills, bridges, &c., of minor importance. Our own rail road and the Charlotte, have received no damage, but the work on both is progressing—the York road will be in full operation before the repairs below can be made. It is doubtful whether freight can or will be sent from Charleston for a month to come, but the York road is now in operation, and all goods sent by it will be safely landed at our Depot.—We wish this understood.—Winnsboro Daily Register.

DESTRUCTIVE WHIRLWINDS.—On Friday last, several terrific winds passed through our District, laying to the earth almost every thing in their course. We understand that the largest and stoutest trees were twisted off and rent asunder by these singularly violent squalls or gales, whichever they may be termed. From the accounts we have received, they would seem to have been, strictly speaking, a combination of hurricane and whirlwind. At all events, they are said to have been most frightful in their appearance and rapidly destructive effects. It affords us great pleasure to be able to state that, as far as heard from, not a single life has been lost. And this really seems to be a Providential interference when we think of the many houses which were blown to the ground. Among the sufferers by the sudden and severe visitations, we may mention Messrs. Joel Curry, Freeman Koper,—Reynolds, Felix Lake, Jacob Kinright, Irving Kirksey and James Swenson, Sr., as the principle ones. Almost all of these citizens had the greater portion of their out buildings of all kinds completely prostrated. Gin-houses especially seem not to have escaped in any instance. Many negro houses, barns, &c., were also blown down, and the chimneys generally gave way before the fury of the storm. The roof of Mr. Joel Curry's dwelling house (a large and strongly framed building) was blown entirely off. The same was the case in several other instances. The amount of damage to the crops of the above named gentleman, and of various others, has been very considerable. Fodder stacks, oat stacks, strawens, &c., were scattered far past recovery, and much of their corn and cotton were seriously injured.

The past has indeed been a month of startling occurrences. But a wise Providence orders every thing for the best, and we should endeavor to be contented under His scourges.—Edgefield Advertiser.

THE GREAT FRESHET.—From the accounts which we publish and from private information we have received, the freshet of last week appears to have been general, and of the most disastrous kind. This being the case, it will nearly, if not quite ruin many of our best planters. Really, such an event may be regarded as a calamity, second, in its consequences to the devastations of the army-worm.

One of our most wealthy planters, on the Wateree, writes us that, "Hundreds of acres of our Corn and Cotton, which but a few days since, bid fair to yield a rich and bountiful harvest, are now under water,—the sight of which is enough to unnerve the stoutest heart. The water is higher than it has ever been, since I have planted on this river (some 12 or 15 years) and God, only, knows what the result may be."—Winnsboro Register.

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ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

From the Charleston Courier.

Arrival of the Steam Ships America and Washington.

BALTIMORE, September 1, 1852. The U. S. mail steam ship *Washington* arrived on Wednesday at New York from Bremen and Southampton, bringing advices from Europe to the 18th inst., four days later than those received by the British mail steam ship *Asia*. She brought over 220 passenger. She also reports having spoken the propeller *South Carolina* for Liverpool on the 23d of August.

The British Mail steam ship *America* arrived at Halifax on Tuesday, night, but in consequence of an interruption having taken place in telegraphic communication, her advices were not received in Baltimore until Wednesday. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 21st of August, and consequently brings three days later intelligence than the *Washington*.

The following is a summary of the news brought by these arrivals: THE LIVERPOOL MARKET.—A large business was transacted in Cotton in the early part of the week, with a great speculative demand, and prices advanced an eighth. On Wednesday, however, intelligence was received from America which had a depressing effect on the market; but on Friday, the 20th ult., prices closed firm at an advance of an eighth on those current at the sailing of the *Asia*, on the 14th ult.—The advance, however, was confined principally to the Middling and lower qualities.

The sales on the 14th ult. are represented as having been 18,000 bales, on Monday, the 16th, 12,000, and on the 17th 8,000. What was done on Wednesday and Thursday is not stated, but the business must have been large. The sales on Friday were only 8,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000, and the total transactions for the week comprised 91,750 bales, of which speculators took 36,750, and exports 11,000 bales, leaving 44,000 of all kinds to the trade.

The quotations were:—Fair Orleans 64d; Middling Orleans 54d; Fair Uplands 64d; Middling Uplands 54d; Fair Mobile 6d.; and Middling Mobile 5d.

The stock at Liverpool, exclusive of what was on shipboard, comprised 640,000 bales, of which 503,000 were American.

The weather had been favorable in England for agricultural purposes.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The Circulars of the 18th of August state the sales of the week to have comprised 11,500 bales, of which speculators took 1500. The stock of American Cotton at Havre exclusive of that on shipboard is placed at 72,500 bales.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—Her Majesty Queen Victoria, has returned to Osborne from her marine excursion.

The Newfoundland Fisheries question excites no further uneasiness, and the ministerial papers state that the matter will be amicably adjusted.

A French War-steamer has seized some English fishing smacks for fishing within three miles of the coast of France.

Advices from India state that there is every reason to believe that the Burmese territory will be annexed to the British possessions in that country.

The Irish pot to crop which had been affected at an earlier period than usual this year with the blight was improving.

G. P. R. JAMES, Esq., the celebrated English Novelist, has been appointed by the British Government as Consul for the British Majesty at Norfolk, Va., in the place of Mr. Waring, dec'd.

The steamer *Magdalena*, had arrived at Southampton, from the West Indies, with eleven hundred thousand pounds of gold.

Advices from Australia to the middle of May last, represent the yield of gold as being immense, and far exceeding that of California. The receipts within the past twelve months are said to have amounted to twenty millions.

FRANCE.—The President is said to be dangerously ill.

It is rumored that another conspiracy to assassinate him, had been detected.

The grand *fetes* of the 15th ult., passed off quietly in Paris.

The projected matrimonial alliance of LOUIS NAPOLEON, with the Princess CAROLINE of WASSA, it is believed, has been broken off, and that lady, it is said, has returned to Austria.

AUSTRIA.—A new Austrian Loan is said to be in contemplation.

The difficulties between Austria and Turkey on the Bosnian question, have assumed a serious character.

PRUSSIA.—Conciliatory offers have been received by the Prussian Government, from the Dramstadt coalition.

RUSSIA.—Poland is becoming completely depopulated in consequence of the ravages of the Cholera.

BRAZILS.—The Government have purchased eight ships heretofore attached to the German navy.

ANOTHER TORNADO.—From a friend we learn that the vicinity of Jackson's Creek, in this district, has been visited by another tornado much heavier and more serious than the one of which we recently gave an account in our paper.

This latter one appears to have commenced on Friday last, near the plantation of R. A. R. Hallums, Esq., and passed his residence, blowing down all the chimneys of his dwelling, and all the plantations fencing in the neighborhood. Passing thence it blew down both a corn house and stable on the plantation of Mr. Howard Robinson; blew down a newly raised, but unfinished, gin house for Mr. Daniel Clark, while the workmen were engaged at work in it, injuring one of them, a negro, quite seriously; lifted the one side off the roof of what is known as Jackson's Creek (Presbyterian) Church; tore down the Sessions house of the Church, throwing its timbers into the grave yard, and doing great damage thereby; and threw down a monument lately built in the church yard in honor of the late gallant Lieut. Jas. R. Clarke, who was killed in the Mexican war.—Winnsboro Register.

LANCASTER LEDGER.

LANCASTERVILLE, S. C.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1852.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A lad about 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing business. Apply at this office.

To the Hon D. Wallace, A. P. Butler and J. A. Woodward, are we indebted for public documents.

To Correspondents.

ETIWA. The poetry will appear next week—too late for this number. Without intending it as flattery, your poetry is admired—write often. The present you so kindly sent us—never received. The plait—do.

The poetry from the young lady at Long Street does very well for a first attempt, but not of sufficient excellence to appear in print. Try again.

WE are under great obligations to our friends of the *Winnsboro Register*, Messrs. BUTTON & MICKLE, for furnishing us with late numbers of their paper by private mode, and by Saturday's mail. In the absence of any mail from below, this was an act of kindness much appreciated by us.—We have made copious extracts from these papers in relation to the late freshet, &c.

Fine Apples.

Our thanks to Mr. Henry Anderson, of Waxhaw, for the very acceptable present of Apples. These apples are of an unusual size, no doubt would weigh a pound each, and are of most delicious flavor.

That potato, friend B., is not large enough for a puff, and besides, we like a larger sample with respect to quantity also.—You understand?

The Hon. T. I. Hutchinson was elected Mayor of Charleston last week, by a vote of 152 over his opponent, Hon. J. Schmeirle.

Judge O'NEAL has written a letter to the Stockholders of the Greenville & Columbia Rail Road, in which he states that the road can be put in complete working order, for about \$50,000. There can be no doubt now but Col. Brown the engineer is drowned.

Some friend has sent us a catalogue of the Trustees, Faculty, Students and Alumni of Davidson College, N. C., for the Collegiate year closing August 1852.

The faculty comprise the following professors: Rev. SAM'L WILLIAMSON, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Rhetoric.

Rev. SAM'L B. O. WILSON, A. M., Professor of Languages.

MORTIMER B. JOHNSON, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Rev. E. F. ROCKWELL, A. M., Professor of Chemistry and Natural Science.

There are sixty-five Students, viz: Eleven Seniors, Sixteen Juniors, twenty Sophomores, six Freshmen and twelve Irregulars.

We observe that Tuition, Board, &c., per Session of five months is only \$18, which includes room rent and servant hire.

The North Nothing to Gain—The South Everything to Lose.

In continuing our remarks on the subject of Slavery, a subject which the whole civilized world appears to be interested in, we desire to make a few observations with respect to the relative effect the institution has on the North and on the South.

There is no use to disguise the fact, so apparent to every one, that excluding the Southern States of this Union, the whole civilized world is opposed to slavery. This opposition arises from a variety of causes. In the first place, the very word SLAVERY implies such a state of abject servitude, of actual dependence, a slave deprived of that glorious liberty, which our fathers fought and bled for, that merely from this fact, we are looked upon as a class of people devoid of all philanthropy or sympathetic feelings. In the next place, those so disposed to reprehend our conduct, do not once consider the actual benefit we are doing them, by keeping a race of people in bondage, who, were they permitted to have freedom of action, would spread dismay and consternation over this broad land. Nor is this all. Society would cease to exercise its legitimate functions, if terror-stricken by a band of wild desperate braves.

But more directly and particularly do we desire to present the subject in the light viewed by the UNION, and as a subject which should claim the consideration of the South, or as interwoven with Southern interest.—An institution which has existed for so long a time, and which the whole Union once approved of, it is strange indeed, that a clamor should be raised now, and a party at the North strive to wrest from us an imperative and federal right, when the subject should interest us and not the North.

The Wilnot proviso provided for the abolition of slavery in a newly acquired territory. This question has been discussed freely by its advocates and opponents, and did the fanaticism of the North stop at this point, we might not complain so much, but when a Federal authority on the other hand enact a law which only secures to the Southern people a just right claimed by the Constitution, it becomes us who claim equal protection under this government to see our just rights secured. The fugitive slave law gives to the owner the right to arrest his fugitive slave, and take him to his home. The exercise of this law the Abolitionists have ever been endeavoring to frustrate, and petitions without number, are presented to Congress for its repeal.

In the proceedings of the Free Soil Convention held at Pittsburg on the 13th ult., we find the following "declaration of principles and measures," or at least a few of them:

4. That the Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect Union, to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty; expressly denies to the General Government all power to deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; and therefore, the Government having no more power to make a slave than a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence of slavery wherever it possesses Constitutional power to legislate for its extinction.

5. That, to the persevering and importunate demands of the slave power for more slave States, new slave Territories, and the nationalization of slavery, our distinct and final answer is—no more slave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized slavery, and no national legislation for the extradition of slaves.

6. That slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, which no human enactment nor usage can make right; and that Christianly, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand its abolition.

7. That the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common Law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world. We therefore deny its binding force upon the American People, and demand its immediate and total repeal.

8. That the doctrine that any human law is finally, and not subject to a modification or repeal, is not in accordance with the creed of the founders of our Government, and is dangerous to the liberties of the people.

9. That the act of Congress known as the Compromise measures of 1850, by making the admission of a sovereign State contingent upon the adoption of other measures demanded by the special interest of slavery; by their omission to guarantee freedom in free Territories; by their attempt to impose unconstitutional limitations on the power of Congress and the people to admit new States by their provisions for the assumption of five millions of the State debt of Texas, and for the payment of five millions more, and the cession of a large territory to the same State under menace, as an inducement to the relinquishment of a groundless claim, and by their invasion of the sovereignty of the States, and the liberties of the people through the enactment of an unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional Fugitive Slave Law, are proved to be inconsistent with all the principles and maxims of Democracy, and wholly inadequate to the settlement of the questions of which they are claimed to be an adjustment.

10. That no permanent settlement of the slavery question can be looked for, except in the practical recognition of the truth that slavery is sectional, and freedom national; by the total separation of the General Government from slavery, and exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of freedom; and by leaving to the States the whole subject of slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

11. That all men have a natural right to a portion of the soil; and that, as the use of the soil is indispensable to life, the right of all men to the soil is as sacred as the right of life itself.

What the North can gain by the abolition of slavery at the South, we are unable to discern. The vindictiveness of the North to our peculiar institutions, may possibly arise from an envious spirit. Finding slave labor unprofitable there, and seeing it profitable here, a spirit of malicious envy, may provoke their displeasure.

Twenty years ago slavery existed in New York State, Ohio was then a wilderness; so soon as it was discovered in these States that slave labor was unprofitable, it was abolished. We will attempt to show why slave labor is not profitable at the North.—It is a known fact to all Political Economists that when the interest of the capital invested according to the legal rate of interest, exceeds the revenue derived from the working of that capital, the amount invested ceases to be profitable, and a change is at once effected; thus, a negro, say, is worth \$800; according to the legal rate of interest of New York State, the interest would amount to \$56; now if the manufacturer or farmer found that this negro did not yield besides \$56, an amount sufficient to indemnify him for risk, taxation, clothes, &c., it would be better to appropriate the \$800 to some other purpose. Now, in New York State, where the population has increased to such a remarkable extent, labor is cheap, and at the same time the white labor employed can be appropriated to any purpose. The climate, and the peculiar productions of the soil renders white labor equally as productive as slave or negro labor. It is known to all of us that many, and most of the articles we use are bought at a less price at the North than they can be procured at the South. Even a newspaper is obtained at a less price, much less price in New York city than can be procured in South Carolina. But all this is accounted for from the fact that labor is cheaper. There is a marked difference between the North and the South, not only with regard to climate, but the productions of the soil are essentially different. It is well that it is so, as well for the North as the South. In South Carolina, for instance, Cotton and Rice are the principal commercial productions of the soil—neither of these staples are produced in New York or Connecticut. This Cotton and Rice can only be cultivated in certain sections by negroes. Rice particularly is cultivated in the lower section of our State, where it is fatal to life for a white person to remain in the summer season. Rice, as an article of commerce, enriches the Northern purchaser, as well as the Southern producer. In South Carolina, according to our rule, many, very many farmers lose by their capital being invested in negroes. But the life of the farmer, being more congenial to their feelings, besides, as the most of our people prefer to leave negroes to their children, and also as they are opposed to selling them without just cause, and at the same time, as they do not take trouble to make a close dollar and cent calculation, having a sufficiency of this world's goods, the investment is never changed. Unlike our Northern brethren, we prefer to let "well" alone, and all we desire is to be let alone by them.

Now, what has the North to gain? Any thing at all? Are the slaves who abound thither taken any greater care of? As

they taken care of as well? Actually, it seems to us the North are under a debt of gratitude to us to keep this race of people under bondage. Women may sit at home and conjecture this and that concerning the treatment slaves receive at the South, and scribble off "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" but it is all imaginary, and arises from a prejudice unfounded and criminal.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR SEPTEMBER has been received, which contains several very interesting articles. The Editor who presides over Harper's Magazine manifests considerable industry, and the effort contributes much to the interest of the Magazine. The Editor's Drawer, &c., is usually well filled with choice reading matter. \$3.00 per year; Harper & Brothers, New York.

EDINBURGH REVIEW: By the last mail we received the number for July and October. Contents: 1. The Police System of London. 2. Campbell's Modern India. 3. Piedmont. 4. Dutch Diplomacy and Indian Piracy. 5. Life and Letters of Niebuhr. 6. The Marquis of Rockingham and his Contemporaries. 7. English Agriculture in 1852. 8. Lives of Lord Clarendon's Friends. 9. Our Defensive Armament. 10. The Oxford University Commission Report.

THE FARMER & PLANTER for September we have received. We are glad to learn that a laudable spirit is exhibited by many of our farmers to sustain this periodical.—Will the farmers of old Lancaster be found wanting, when aid is asked to keep up an agricultural periodical in our own State? We hope not.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—We learn (says the Newberry Sentinel of the 7th inst.) that the dwelling house of Mrs. Goulding was overthrown by the storm, which passed over the northwestern portion of this District on Friday last. Two young women, by the name of Grey, who were in the house at the time, were instantly killed by its fall; a Mr. Pitts was also seriously injured. Mrs. Goulding escaped with slight injury.

OUR RAIL ROAD BRIDGE.—We learned yesterday evening, that the Rail Road Bridge was still standing, and that all fears for its safety had ceased. The water had commenced falling but the trestle work was still covered.—Camden Journal.

POSTMISTRESSES.—